

FOUR PERCENT

Philippine Agricultural Bank Bill Slides Through the Lower House.

SOME DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR

OPINION EXPRESSED BY MR. WILLIAMS.

Washington, March 3.—By a vote of 157 to 99 the house today passed the senate bill providing for the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines.

The passage developed diametrically opposite views on the part of the two leaders of the minority, Mr. Deamond of Missouri voting for the measure, while Mr. Williams, the minority leader, stood squarely against it. The following Democrats voted for the bill: Aiken, South Carolina; Bankhead, Alabama; Dearnond, Missouri; Howard, Georgia; Kibbe, Pennsylvania; Legare, South Carolina; Ransdell, Louisiana; Ruppert, New York; Sherley, Kentucky; Small, North Carolina; Taylor, Alabama; Wiley, Alabama.

But two Republicans voted against it: Darrach, Michigan, and Mann, Illinois.

Were Guests of Taft.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, the direct charge that certain Democrats in favor of the bill had been the guests of the secretary of war, Mr. Taft, at his home in Washington last year, which, he said, might account for the position taken by these gentlemen, who were Messrs. Deamond, Sherley, Wiley and Howard.

In reply Mr. Sherley said that the "slur" by Mr. Rucker upon the Democrats who voted for the bill was unwarranted, in view of the fact that the man who had been the Philippine situation was better able to legislate than the man who had vague ideas as to conditions.

The bill was called from the speaker's table by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, who moved to pass it.

Mr. Rucker of Missouri was recognized as a member of the committee.

He moved to know if the bill could be passed without amendment.

Could Pass an Elephant.

"The house can pass an elephant under suspension if the party in charge of the measure was willing for that purpose," replied the speaker.

Mr. Crumpacker supported the bill. Mr. Sherley also advocated its passage.

In the line of letting the measure pass to the Philippines.

Mr. Grover, of Ohio, who advocated the bill, expressed the opinion that the United States had been guilty of more wrongs toward the Philippines than Spain had been, and that the Philippines should be passed as a crumb of comfort due in the face of failure to pass the Philippine bill.

It was here that Mr. Rucker made his charge that Secretary Taft had won the support of members of the committee who were his guests on the Philippines trip.

Explanation Unnecessary.

Mr. Parsons, of New York, asked for an explanation, and Mr. Rucker replied that the gentlemen knew what he meant. He had accepted them.

Mr. Parsons replied that the secretary of war had urged members of the senate and house to go to the Philippines so that they could intelligently legislate.

Mr. Rucker said he knew nothing about the trip and he did not care about that, but it was his opinion that the legislation would haunt the American people as it grew more odious.

Mr. Williams said the old Populist scheme of a sub-treasury was an angel in white compared with the Philippine bank scheme, and that he would never vote to guarantee "self-seeking, profit-hunting capitalists four per cent upon their capital."

GALVESTON BILLS IN HOUSE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

"The results," says Mr. Turner, "have been secured by straight, common business methods such as any man would apply to his own affairs." The amount of special taxes collected under the administration has been greatly in excess of any ever collected before and this in a great degree has done much toward reducing the regular levy and continuing the burden of the average taxpayer.

Special attention is paid to the streets and in this connection Mr. Turner says:

"The streets are the kindergarten of the city government. Anyone and everyone must see every day whether the administration of that department is good or bad. Everybody knows and talks about the great change in Galveston. Before the storm the business streets were paved with wooden blocks—left so dirty that it was impossible to recognize the paving with the human eye. The sidewalks were almost impassable. During the storm this stuff floated away, leaving only the bare sand underneath. The commission immediately set to work replacing it with brick and the price paid for it was 40 per cent less than the worthless pavement that preceded it. Now, he says, the streets are bright and clean and well cared for and the expense is much less than formerly."

Salt Lake people will no doubt be interested in the above subject.

More and Cheaper Lights.

Since the commission assumed control Galveston has had a better street lighting system than ever before in its history and at a cost of \$9,000 a year less. This has been saved by better management and the purchase of cheaper supplies. Under the ward alderman, the alderman wanted as many lights as possible for his district and the more influential got them all having some part of the city wholly without light. The commissioners have distributed the lights in an equitable manner.

In summing up Mr. Turner says:

"Galveston, in short, is now beginning to reap the results of five years of clean, able city government. She was desperate and bankrupt; now her credit is good. She was unclean, now she is clean. Unpaved streets are paved, there are good sewers where formerly there were none. The city is prospering in a business way as it never did before. For good government is not merely a mechanical, routine negative thing; it is a strong positive agent which takes hold of the far future in any city which is fortunate enough to possess it."

IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

Professor De Martens on the Limitation of Armaments.

Vienna, March 3.—Professor De Martens, Russian imperial counselor of state, in an interview today on the subject of the limitation of armaments, said that the peace conference at The Hague, said he did not believe the discussion of the limitation of armaments would have practical results because, under existing conditions, it would be impossible to obtain a unanimous vote and the conference did not recognize the principle of deciding a question by a majority vote. Nevertheless, Great Britain's initiative, he said, should be welcomed as a valuable precedent for future conferences, experience having shown that the conference would be in a position to carry through questions which the first conference had discussed only formally.

AGREED TO REPORT.

Washington, March 3.—The senate today agreed to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

PANIC CAUSED BY EXPLOSION

New York Shaken Up When Hundreds of Pounds of Dynamite Went Off.

ONE MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS

SEVERAL OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

New York, March 3.—A roundup of tunnel employees and a canvass of the neighborhood today revealed the actual damage wrought when several hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at Homestead, New Jersey, last night.

One man, George Johnson, a switchman, is missing, and is believed to have been blown to atoms; four persons were severely, and twice as many slightly injured; the plant of the Pennsylvania railroad contractors was wrecked; one house was torn to pieces; 400 hundred houses lost their windows, while a half-dozen homes and Gervaud's silk factory were considerably damaged. The seriously injured were removed to a hospital, where it was said all would recover.

The dynamite was the property of Bradley & Sons, the contractors who are building that section of the Pennsylvania railroad's river tunnel connecting the New Jersey side with New York City.

Only His Hat Remains.

Johnson is known to have been on duty just before the explosion, and his hat was found upon the ruins of the tool buildings that were leveled.

Mandak, the watchman of the magazine, was hurled a distance of a hundred feet.

The Maberti family, consisting of three persons, a woman and two men, occupied a room in the frame house 250 feet from the magazine. Their home fell in upon them and they were badly injured.

Superintendent James McMahon of the contracting firm was arrested today, charged with having in storage a greater quantity of explosives than could be legally kept in one place. It was reported that the building contained four tons of dynamite, but Pennsylvania railroad officials estimated that the building contained between 400 and 500 pounds.

Cause Not Known.

What caused the explosion has not been ascertained.

Resides giving New Yorkers a scare the explosion has excited renewed interest in the action of the authorities, who have alleged that dangerous amounts of explosives have been stored in this city in connection with subways and other building operations now under way.

Great though the explosion occurred perceptibly, though the explosion occurred six miles from the city. Tons of explosives are said to be required daily for work being done here.

NO HOPE FOR THE SHIP SUBSIDY

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"If the senator refers to me, I will say that I am not responsible to him for my conduct, and I shall continue to act according to my own notions of propriety. If the senator from Maine does not like my manner, he has my permission to leave the chamber and go where he can attend church, if he would prefer."

"I would much rather be in church," retorted Mr. Frye.

If the senator wishes to take a recess and tomorrow shall not interfere with it," suggested Mr. Cushman.

"The senator knows I cannot," was the reply.

"Well," continued Mr. Carmack, "the senator is evidently much more concerned about the defeat of this bill than anything else." Mr. Carmack then declined to yield further to Mr. Frye, although the latter attempted to interrupt.

Shortly after the restoration of order, Senator Carmack expressed regret that the incident had occurred. He had spoken, he said, on the impulse of the moment and withdrew what had been said. Senator Frye, too, expressed the same sentiment, explaining that he had not meant to address the senator from Tennessee personally in his criticism.

At 5:30 p. m. the senate took a recess until 8:30 o'clock.

Night Session.

The filibuster against the ship subsidy bill was continued when the senate resumed its session at 8:30 tonight. Senators Dubois and Carmack made an appeal to Senator Galinger to withdraw the bill, but he did not comply.

The debate was interrupted by the passing of a resolution for the printing of a document on horses, which brought out from Senator Carter the remark: "That's a horse, and a Democratic side!"

sally aroused the venerable Senator Pettus, of Alabama, who remarked: "We accept the rebuke from the senator from Montana because of his wisdom and long experience, and do not fail to recall that he has the record for speaking for hours in both houses to kill a river and harbor bill."

FOUND A PRECEDENT.

Protestants Allowed Expenses in West Virginia Case.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, March 3.—Senator McLaughlin this evening again brought up the Smoot case in the senate, calling attention to his amendment to the deficiency bill offered yesterday to pay protestants against Smoot \$2,500 to expenses incurred by them for counsel. He did not again propose his amendment but said since yesterday he had been looking up such cases and had found a precedent for it. This was the case in which John T. McGraw and twenty-three members of the West Virginia legislature protested against seating Senator Scott. When this case was settled the senate allowed McGraw and Scott each \$2,500 to pay expenses incurred for counsel. Senator Scott interrupted McLaughlin to say that McGraw was contesting his seat, being a candidate for it himself. McLaughlin said he did not know the matter further, but thought he should show that he was justified in offering the amendment to pay the protestants against Smoot.

WOULD NOT ENDANGER LIVES OF PASSENGERS

Washington, March 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued instructions defining the attitude of the postoffice department regarding fast mail trains. He states that while the department should insist upon the most expeditious service possible, it should not extend its authority to such an extent as to compel the establishment of railroad schedules inconsistent with entire safety to all persons carried on these trains. The postmaster general thinks that there is danger of some of the roads being overtaken in the matter of speed.

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, March 3.—In the final conference on the sundry civil bill, Henry Courn's amendment to re-establish the Cœur d'Alene national park was rejected.

TAKES TIME BY THE FORELOCK

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"As my purpose to retire from public life is, and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with an office which I could not in the circumstances accept."

"A senator will be chosen for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1909, and there will be no time for so far as the next two years, grave and wide consideration among the people as to the person upon whom the honor shall be bestowed. After much thought, I deem it to be my duty, all things considered to the people of the state and to the country, to make a partiality I am indebted for the highest honors within its gift, to take myself now, beyond recall, from the field of possible choice. I am therefore impelled, not only for the reasons suggested, but also that I may be free to devote to the discharge of private duty too long neglected the remainder of my term, to resign the office at this time, while the legislature is in session to choose a senator for the unexpired portion thereof."

President's Regrets.

On being informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, the president made the following statement:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to say, albeit I am sure it is needless, that I am exceedingly grateful to the Republicans of Wisconsin for the generous and abiding confidence which has been shown in me from the time I was elected to the high office of senator."

"I regret that I am unable to serve the country in the position of senator."

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STATED BY EDDY

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy Said to Be Able to Manage Her Own Affairs.

NOT POSSESSED OF WEALTH

COURT PROCEEDINGS CALLED PERSECUTION.

Concord, March 3.—General Frank S. Streeter, legal adviser of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, issued a statement tonight replying to various allegations in the bill of equity which has been brought against her by the trustees of the Christian Science church by relatives of Mrs. Eddy with the view of obtaining an accounting of funds.

"Early Saturday morning," he says, "I sent to Mrs. Eddy a copy of the bill in equity as published, but not yet served upon any of the defendants. As far as I am informed, I have since had a conference with her, at which this proceeding and matters connected therewith were fully discussed."

"In common with her many friends, she feels that the initiative was not taken by her son or other relatives, but by others who in a markedly unusual manner and by unique methods are undertaking upon the guise of court proceedings, to